

DESCRIPTIONS OF SOME NEW CALLISTINAE  
(COLEOPTERA, CARABIDAE) FROM EAST AFRICA<sup>1</sup>

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Through the kindness of Dr. P. J. Darlington, Jr. of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard College, Cambridge, Massachusetts, I have been able to study certain Carabidae collected by Mr. Arthur Loveridge during his trips in East Africa. I sincerely thank Dr. Darlington for this opportunity. In the material I have found three new forms belonging to the subfamily Callistinae. I here give their descriptions.

*Pachydinodes raffrayi* (Chaudoir) *darlingtoni* subsp. nov.

Length 15-17mm. Differs from the typical form, widely distributed in Tanganyika Territory and the southern part of Kenya Colony, as follows: Size larger; color lighter green, antennae and legs lighter ferruginous; form more elongate and slender. Prothorax with sides very distinctly narrowed toward base, widest near middle of length; posterior angles more rounded; base nearly same width as anterior margin; punctation of upper side the same. Elytra more ovate, distinctly widened behind the shoulders; latter less prominent; greatest width of elytra near middle of length; striae strongly impressed, punctured (lightly) only in anterior half, intervals more convex, especially in basal part. Lower side similar, but meta-episterna longer and with several large punctures. The two specimens seen have no trace of a pre-apical yellow spot.

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA: Lumbo (A. Loveridge, 1.IX. 1918, 2 ♀♀). Holotype in the Museum of Comparative Zoology (Type No. 28,233); paratype in the Musée du Congo Belge, Tervuren.

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The differences given above completely change the appearance of the beetle as compared with typical *raffrayi*. It is possible that the new form is in fact a distinct species; but, as I have seen only two females, I prefer to wait for more material before deciding the degree of relationship more precisely.

***Epomis loveridgei* n. sp.**

Length 18.5; greatest width 7.2 mm. Upper side dark violaceous, very shining; scutellum black; lower side black, without metallic reflections; legs ferruginous, femora very dark, nearly black; antennae brown.

Head wide and short; eyes large, moderately prominent, temples very short, almost enclosed by the anterior margin of prothorax; upper surface smooth at middle, with some large scattered punctures posteriorly and laterally; labrum small, with anterior margin straight; palpi elongate, last segment ( $\delta$ ) of maxillary ones straight at tip, last segment of labial ones faintly enlarged, next to last segment with several setae; maxillary ones pubescent; antennae with 4th segment pubescent, 3rd a little longer than 4th.

Prothorax large, faintly convex, slightly cordiform; anterior angles rounded; sides gently rounded in first two-thirds, then narrowed and sinuate; posterior angles right; base straight, not margined, nearly same width as anterior margin; greatest width slightly before middle; median line fine and short but well marked; lateral troughs narrow; inner basal foveae rather deep, fairly long, nearly linear; upper surface flat, with faint longitudinal median depression in which is the median line; surface covered with irregularly spaced large punctures; anterior lateral setae missing, the posterior ones in the lateral troughs distinctly before the angles.

Elytra sub-ovate, faintly convex, with greatest width near middle; basal margin angulate at shoulder; apical truncation oblique and rounded; shoulders faintly developed; striae strongly impressed, well punctured, nearly reaching base, the scutellar one long and straight; intervals strongly convex, very shining, without microsculpture, punctate only at sides against the striae; 8th interval covered with spaced

punctures, but 9th entirely punctured-shagreened; seven dorsal punctures on the 3rd interval.

Lower side shining, nearly glabrous; prosternal process not margined, hastate, with a tuft of setae at tip; propisterna with some large punctures anteriorly, near the internal suture; meso-episterna smooth; meta-episterna as wide as long, with numerous punctures; abdomen punctured-shagreened at sides; aedeagus as figured (Fig. 1).

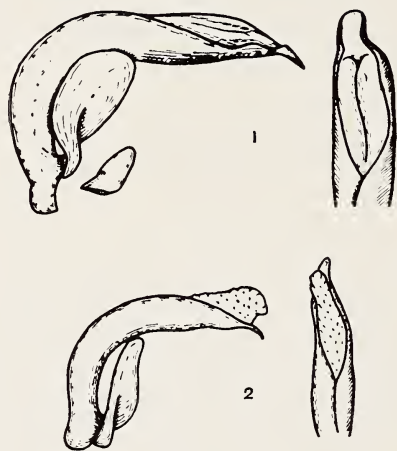


Figure 1. *Epomis loveridgei*, n. sp., aedeagus. Figure 2. *Chlaenius (Platychnaenius) uzungwensis*, n. sp., aedeagus.

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY: Bagil, Uluguru Mountains (A. Loveridge, IX. 1926). Holotype ♂ in the Museum of Comparative Zoology (Type No. 28,234). The type is unique.

This new and remarkable species is allied to *Epomis violaceipennis* Chaud., of West Africa and the Belgian Congo, by the smooth and convex intervals punctate only against the striae, by the same convexity of body, by the prothorax little widened anteriorly, and by the absence of a yellow elytral margin. It differs from *violaceipennis* in color of head and prothorax, in elytra being more shining, and in other ways. The prothorax of the new species is more transverse, distinctly cordiform, with sides strongly sinuate posteriorly, and with stronger but more widely spaced punc-

tures. The elytra are more distinctly ovoid in shape, with shoulders more obliterated and interstices more convex, more shining, and without microsculpture. The lower side has less, but coarser, punctation; the prosternal process is less acute at tip; the meso-episterna are smooth; and the meta-episterna are shorter, not longer, than wide. Finally, the last segment of the labial palpi is less dilated than in any other form of the genus, that of the maxillary palpi being simple. The aedeagus is different too.

**Chlaenius (Platychnaenus) uzungwensis** n. sp.

Length 13 mm. Head and prothorax reddish brown, the latter a little lighter; elytra black, scutellum reddish; lower side of head and prosternum reddish brown, other sterna and abdomen black; legs and antennae dark ferruginous.

Head long, with very fine punctation, chiefly on disk, nearly obliterated on vertex; eyes large and prominent, temples short, faintly narrowed posteriorly; anterior margin of labrum barely concave; antennae long, barely exceeding basal third of elytra, 3rd segment much longer than 4th.

Prothorax nearly as long as wide, faintly convex; anterior margin weakly emarginate; anterior angles prominent, broadly rounded at tips; sides gently rounded, not more narrowed posteriorly; greatest width a little before middle; posterior angles blunt, widely rounded at tips; base faintly concave, as wide as anterior margin, not emarginate; median line fine, superficial, reaching neither anterior margin nor base; marginal gutters strongly widened posteriorly where sides are broadly explanate and slightly elevated; basal foveae very broad; upper surface with roundish, rather large but not very deep punctures, very numerous at sides especially near posterior angles, more widely spaced on disk; each puncture with a long, yellowish white seta; anterior lateral setae missing, posterior ones before angles.

Elytra sub-ovate, weakly convex; greatest width behind middle; shoulders rounded; apical truncation oblique, indistinctly sinuate; striae fine but rather deep, not very distinctly punctured, the scutellar one long; intervals weakly

convex, with reticular microsculpture plain under strong magnification, and covered with rather large, rounded, not very deep punctures from which rise long setae, longer at the apical declivity than elsewhere.

Lower side with relatively reduced punctation and pubescence; prosternal process rounded at tip, weakly margined, punctured and pubescent; pro-episterna nearly smooth, with some rather faint punctures near anterior margin; meta-episterna slightly elongate, narrowed posteriorly, strongly punctate, without external groove; abdomen punctate and pubescent at sides, nearly smooth at middle.

Legs long; protibiae of male without tooth near base; upper side of tarsi glabrous; 5th tarsal segment with a double row of spines; aedeagus as figured (Fig. 2).

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY: Uzungwe Mountains, Dabaga (A. Loveridge, 4. XII. 1929). Holotype ♂ in the Museum of Comparative Zoology (Type No. 28,416). The type is unique.

This is a very distinct species, sharply set off by its coloration. I place it, provisionally at least, in subgenus *Platychnaenus* Jeannel, because of its nearly smooth pro-episterna, but it is strongly differentiated from the other forms of this group by characters given above. The sculpture of the elytral intervals is not granular as it is in most species of *Platychnaenus*.